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### Emotions at Esopus.

As the probability of Judge PARKER'S nomination at St. Louis increases, with what emotions must that gentleman, far away amid the swaying trees and lowing kine and black-legged lambs of Esopus, read this statement of the intentions of his managers on the spot:

"There will be no reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City declarations on the money question. This feature of the platform wil. receive the most careful and deliberate attention of those to whom the work will be committed, and it is conodently expected a declaration will be made that will forove acceptable to all but the most implacable of free silver co nage men."

. We are quoting new from the news columns of the New York Times, a consistent and uncompromising supporter of the gold standard. Other journals friendly to Judge PARKER's candidacy predict that the sound money question will be ignored in the platform.

We shaft see ? But, meanwhile, what must be the Esopian thoughts of the gentleman most concerned when he learns through so trustworthy a medium of information as the New York Times that the careful and deliberate attention to be bestowed on the money plank will be bestowed not with a view to making a straightforward and satisfactory declaration of the principles upon which depend the nation's credit and honor, the stability of business and the prosperity of the people, but with a view to dodging the question or so muddling it that the votes of the enemies of the gold standard may be retained for Judge PARKER in the convention and secured for him at the polls?

Careful and deliberate attention to the money question for the purpose of political buneo! We wonder what Judge PARKER really thinks of the programme now attributed by the Times to his friends and representatives, DAVID B. HILL and AUGUST BELMONT.

Are the intending architects of a money plank which shall satisfy "all but the most implacable of free silver coinage men" sure that the intended beneficiary of the evasion will not refuse in honest indignation to accept it from their industrious hands or stand upon it before the country?

# Dr. Herzl and the Return to Zion.

A noble dream was that of Dr. THEO-DOR HERZE, who has been cut off in his prime, and one by no means so unpractical as it seems to many. The idea of leading the chosen people back to the promised land was romantic enough to appear to Jew and Christian alike. It called attention, too, to the fact that the Jews who till the soil outnumber by far their brothers who have become conspicuous as acquirers of wealth through commerce or in the professions.

The return to Zion, the reestablishment of the children of ABRAHAM in the land picked out for them by JEHOVAH, the restoration of the Holy Land to fertility and to prosperity, was surely a beautiful ideal to set up against the recrudescence of mediæval barbarity that has broken out in the chief European countries against the Jewish race.

There is no fear that Dr. HERZL's ideas will die with him. They have inspired millions of Jewish workingmen, and have been taken up by other leaders who will fight for them in his place. Plans for the colonization of agricultural Jews are being carried out in various parts of the world, and whether the Ottoman empire is wiped out or not, the chances are not improbable that some considerable portion of the Jewish race may be settled in the not distant future in that land of milk and honey into which Moses led their forefathers.

#### The Largest Negro Population Outside of Africa,

The last bulletin from the Census Bureau returns the whole number of negroes in the United States in 1900, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, as 9,204,531. This is the largest negro population in any country outside of the African continent itself.

In the continental United States, or on this continent, with the exception of Alaska, the census returned 8,833,994 negroes in 1900, of whom nine-tenths were in the Southern or old slave States and three-tenths of them in the three States of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. All except about half a million of the negro population of the South was in the eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy, In these States the negroes numbered 7,186,619 to 11,776,292 whites. In Mississippi and South Carolina they exceeded the whites in number; in Georgia and Louisiana the two races were nearly equal, but in Texas negroes made up only a little over one-quarter of the population; in North Carolina about one-half and in Virginia more than a half.

These statistics make apparent the gravity of the negro problem for the Southern people. In no Northern State are negroes sufficiently numerous tolift it into any observable prominence. the South it is manifestly vital. The in dependence of those States in the titler of labor is on the negroes, and particularly in agriculture. The particularly in agriculture. The person of many of them numerically the cities is therefore resented, yet to United States in 1900 more than At the South it is manifestly vital. The main dependence of those States in the matter of labor is on the negroes, and more particularly in agriculture. The to the cities is therefore resented, yet

77 per centr were living in the country, while the percentage of the white rural population was only 67. Taking the whole of the continental United States, negroes constitute only about one-fifteenth of the urban population, but about one-seventh of the country population

The question is discussed whether this preponderance of negro labor will'deter the white domestic and foreign immigration which the South is now so anxious to secure. The Railway World, speaking with reference to the particular interest it represents and altogether without social or political bias, has asserted that the only prospect of the South's ever approaching the standard of the West in production and consuming power lies in introducing new elements of population, by which the bulk of the negro population shall be displaced. The standard of living of the Southern negroes, it argued, is much below even that of the Italian and Slav immigrants, otherwise so peculiarly adapted to the Southern conditions. Moreover, with so many millions of the Southern population living at this low standard the consumptive power of the South is reduced greatly as compared with the North.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore replies that in a large part of the South immigrants need not come into competition with negro labor; "there are available great tracts of land on which the negro need never set foot if the policy is pursued which has been adopted by more than one community of Northern settlers there." It agrees with us, however, in the opinion that for a long time to come the labor in the South will continue to be chiefly negro. Unquestionably there is a preference for it, in spite of many complaints of its nefficiency.

It is, therefore, necessary for the full development of the South that the standard of the negro as an element in Southern civilization should be raised, and the Baltimore paper recognizes that need. That is, the selfish interest of the Southern whites dictates the improvement of the condition of the negroes; so that they shall be more effective as producers and more nearly up to the civilized standard in their consumption.

## Past Democratic Conventions.

There is no doubt that the approaching meeting of delegates at St. Louis will constitute the most memorable of Democratic national conventions since that of 1876, and perhaps we should even say that of 1860. In the year last named the question for Democrats to answer was, could they retain the confidence of the country? To-day, as in 1876, the question which confronts them is, can they regain it? At such a juncture it should be worth while to review the history of past conventions, if only to point out how often the unexpected has happened, and of what supreme importance it might prove to control the temporary organization.

Up to and including 1824, the Jeffersonian party was accustomed to designate a nominee for the Presidency by means of a caucus composed of the Members of Congress belonging to that political organization. About that caucus two things should be remembered First, a State not represented in Congress by any man affiliated to that party could take no part in its proceedings; secondly, no matter how many Jeffersonian Members of Congress a State might happen to have, each State could cast but one vote for the candidate of its choice. The former rule, of course, was based on the assumption that a State which could not be counted on to give electoral votes to the caucus nominee had no right to participate in the selection of one; while, as plainly, the second regulation was modelled on the Constitutional provision that when the election of a President is referred to the House of Representatives each State shall have

but a single vote. It was the widespread determination not to depart from the last named principle which led many members of the first Democratic national convention, that of 1832, to try to secure the adoption in that body, also, of a resolution declaring that each State should have but a single vote in the choice of a nominee. What is called the "unit rule" was a contpromise between the upholders of the caucus tradition and those who, in the interests of the larger States, demanded that delegates should be apportioned in accordance with the Constitutional composition of the electoral colleges, and that each delegate should have one vote. It was finally agreed that the number of delegates from each State should be proportionate to the number of its Presidential electors, but that, instead of each delegate having a separate vote in the ballotting for a nominee, the votes of all the delegates from a given

State should be cast for the candidate

preferred by a majority in a caucus of

that State's delegation. No sooner was this compromise of fected, however, than the convention recognized that an unwelcome candidate might be forced upon the party by a bare majority made up largely of delegates from States which were notoriously unlikely to support the party nominee at the ballot box. Thereupon a second rule was adopted, to wit, that, of the votes given under the unit rule, a candidate must receive two-thirds in order to become the nominea of the convention. The question has been mooted whether the rule just mentioned requires twothirds of all the delegates admitted by the committee on credentials to seats in the convention, or whether it simply requires two-thirds of those present. It seems obvious that the former rule should prevail, so long as the unit rule is observed, because, under the unit rule. all the votes of a given State must be announced in favor of the candidate favored by a majority of that State's delegation; and it is therefore imma-terial whether this or that delegate is

those factional assemblies should be regarded as a precedent worthy of respect-by an undivided national convention is clearly open to dispute.

As both the unit rule and the twothirds rule were adopted by a majority vote, they can of course be abolished in he same way. The committee on rules might report in favor of such abolition, and that report might be accepted or rejected by a majority of one, or the question might be raised by motion from he body of the house. A delegate might move, for instance, that the rules of the ast convention be adopted, whereupon hose who desired the abolition of the init rule or the two-thirds rule would be heard in opposition.

In 1844 the friends of VAN BUREN, who, s the outcome of the first ballot for a nominee showed conclusively, formed a majority of the convention, failed in their preceding attempt to set aside the two-thirds rule, some deeming it unwise to demolish what was looked upon as a oulwark of the South's peculiar institution, while others were overconfident as to their ultimate success in obtaining the requisite two-thirds for the New York candidate. . In 1848 another strenuous effort to get rid of the two-thirds rule was made by the friends of LEWIS Cass, who, although le was from he start the leading candidate, was not neminated until the fourth ballot. Again, in 1852, there was a vigorous attempt to substitute a majority for a two-thirds vote; but it failed, and the consequencewas the furious struggle between Cass and BUCHANAN, which did not end until the forty-ninth ballot, when both factions were worn out and the nomination went to FRANKLIN PIERCE, "who had not been seriously thought of when the voting began. At the Charleston convention it really mattered not at all what was done about the two-thirds rule, for the Breckenridge men had made up their minds to bolt the nomination of Judge Douglas; and they would have had a better pretext for doing so had the time honored regulation been discarded. Since and including 1864 the unit rule and the two-thirds rule have both been invariably enforced in Democratic national conventions, though in 1884 the delegates of Tammany Hall tried to abolish the former in order that they might record their vote against GROVER CLEVELAND.

It may be true that Judge PARKER'S friends at St. Louis might manage, early in the proceedings, to do away with the two-thirds rule; but it behooves them to go slowly, and consider whether thereby they would not impair seriously the moral weight of a nomination. If such a step were indispensable in order to baffle the Bryanite resolve to veto a conservative candidate, much might be said in its favor. But there exists no longer any apprehension on that score.

### On First Ballot.

A nomination by acclamation for the Presidency has not been regarded as a probable outcome of the St. Louis convention. Yet in 1900 the Republican convention in Philadelphia, the Democratic convention in Kansas City and the Populist convention in Sioux Falls nominated unanimously on the first ballot in each case. It was an unusual, and indeed unrecedented, record in American politics since the adoption of the practice of nomination by convention.

In the Republican convention of 1896 Mr. McKinley was nominated on the first ballot, but not by acclamation. In the Minneapolis convention of 1892 the nomination was made on the first ballot, but not unanimously. In 1888 the Republicans nominated on the eighth ballot. In 1884 the Democrats had two ballots; the Republicans four, In 1880 the Democrats had two ballots and the Republicans thirty-six. In 1876 the Republicans had seven ballots and the Democrate had two. In 1872 the Democrats ratified on the first ballot the nomination previously made by the Liberal Republicans after several ballots. In 1868 the Democrats had twenty-two ballots: the Republicans nominated by

acclamation. In 1896 the peerless BRYAN was nominated on the fifth ballot. In 1892 Mr. CLEVELAND was nominated on the first ballot with 617, the number necessary to

a choice having been at that time 607. A nomination to the Presidency made by acclamation on the first ballot has in the past been due either to the undeniable popularity and availability of the candidate, or to the fact (as shown in the case of W. J. BRYAN when nominated in 1900) that the candidate is stronger in the convention than at the polls.

# Mr. Bryan's Warning.

"The party cannot afford to intrust its future," says Mr. BRYAN in an official statement made and delivered soon after his arrival in St. Louis, "to the men who were responsible for the party's defeat in 1896 and 1900."

Mr. BRYAN may be a little behind the procession, but he seems at last to have caught up with a sentiment which during the past four years has been taking on the form of a fixed conviction in the Democratic party. Present indications all point to his word of warning in this instance being duly heeded in the St. Louis deliberations.

He proceeds in the same Delphie utterance to remark: "With such a candidate" -it happens to be Judge PARKER of whom he is speaking this time and not Mr. CLEVELAND-" with such a candidate the battle would begin with a footrace and end with a rout."

There are few great men in the political arena who are better qualified as experts to speak on political campaigns that begin with footraces and end in routs than is Mr. BRYAN.

The Hon. THOMAS TAGGART of Indians is an accomplished statistician. Perhaps it will be his pleasurable duty some day to compile a table showing how many times and to how many different persons 'the chairmanship of the Democratic National Executive Committee has been assigned in advance by the managers of the Hill-Parker preliminary campaign.

The St. Louis despatches say that the Mississippi platform, written by the Hon. John Share Williams, favore honesty and virtue and sets its face as a flint agr vice and corruption. The di

pess of this sentiment, the sheer force of its bridge-burning audacity, makes it attractive, radical in tendency though it be. has, moreover, a stirring interest from the fact that Mr. WILLIAMS is said to be using the building material of the piatform in which he originally put it for the platform he is now constructing in St. Louis

The latest, and perhaps the yellowest, explanation of the military success of the Japanese is seriously offered by the Sarasavi-Sandaresa, a Colombo newspaper published in the Sinhaless vernacular for the instruction of the natives:

"The Sultan was communicated with regarding as approaching conflict, and, being a great friend of the Japanese monarch, he sent a specially trained company of swordsmen, each of whom, with a sword in his hand, is shot away from the mouth of gun at the enemy," as ordinary shrapnel arrival among the enemy he makes short work of fighting for Japan and gaining v ctories.

This translation of a remarkable piece of war news appears in the Times of Ceylon, which vouches for the accuracy of the rendering.

### LABOR FOR THE CANAL. Let It Be Dug by Porte Ricans, Says a

Patribtic Islander. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: Although differ with most of your arguments in regard to our controversy on Porto Rican conditions, especially the one where you seem to lose sight of the fact that there are enough Mongolians left in the Flowery Kingdom to overturn all the Republican institutions from the Chagres River to the Canadian frontier and to convert into smithereens Washington traditions, I bow low to your just claim that in no other paper in the country have the conditions of the island been so definitely and extensively urged as in The Sux." Your Rico's best'interests brings to my mind the constant and useful services rendered by THE SUN to the Cuba of great Marti during the genesis of her present liberty. Leaving, then, the controversy, aside, and confessing myself gleriously beaten for the sake of Porto Rico, let us exhaust the very plausible reasons why Porto Rican labor should be employed in the Panama Canal digging and why my com-

patriots should have the preference over all alien comers.

A starving and idle people is likely to fall a prey to the most insane ambitions of the politicians and to be converted into an unconscious enemy of the fatherland.

What Porto Rico needs more than anything else is employment for her poor people, who are the hope of every community. American enterprise and justice must revive the island's terrible pauperism by introducing new conditions under which men will find opportunities for rising from degradation and cultivating manhood.

tunities for rising from degradation and cultivating manhood.

When the canal is finished, Porto Rico, by reason of her geographical position, and under the wings of the American bird, will be a natural defender and something like a floating fortress for the protection of the pass to Panama on the Atlantic Ocean against any Occidental foe. In any event it will occupy an advantageous position. If it is estimated that the United States is bound to spend thousands of dollars on the fortifications of the canal zone and its nearest approaches, would it not be a paying idea to depend, besides the effectiveness of cannons and the strength of the batteries planted in Panama and Porto Rico, on the love and good will of the natives to repel any attack against a foreign invader, just as the United States depended on them to isolate the Spanish forces at the time of the American invasion of the island?

Now as to their ability to perform the work from them.

forces at the time of the American invasion of the island?

Now as to their ability to perform the work expected from them. The chief glory of the Porto Ricans is the military road which connects San Juan with Ponce. They take much pride in this road, but its beauties and substantial building, although they have been written about considerably by casual newspaper correspondents, are only dimly understood. It has stood the test of time, and its equal is scarcely to be found anywhere in the world. It is a monument of skill and endurance, and the splendid work done on this magnificent highway was the fruit of the labors of the Porto Riean peons under the charge of the Spaniards. That shows their efficiency to do hard work under the most trying circumstances. This example of road construction is an eloquent proof of the endurance of the average laborer.

The Porto Ricans are astonished at the indifference with which the Administration looks upon the economic measures which should be taken in order to restore their country to its former condition within the shortest possible time. They entertain certain hopes of linking the name of their island

country to its lottime. They entertain cer-tain hopes of linking the name of their island to the mammoth undertaking. As haif a loaf is better than no bread at all, the employment of Porto Ricans on the Pana-ma Canal works will be a timely and temporary relief for the island stagnation.

D. COLLAZO.

NEW YORK, July 3.

#### OUR TRADE SUPREMACY. Comparative Exhibit of American, British and French Commerce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The teresting summary of the trade of various countries of the world for January and February of this year, compared with the same nonths of 1902 and 1903. The following table quotes round millions of dollars only eports. 1902. 1908. 1904. erican.....\$226,000,000 \$254,000,000 \$257,000,000 Exports.

By this we see that French exports are practically stationary; that the British figures practically stationary; that the British figures for January and February of 1903 and 1904 are also stationary, and only \$11,000,000 more each year than in 1902; that American exporte exceed British exports for the two months of each year named, constituting a total excess over British of \$52,000,000 that American exports for the two months each of 1903 and 1904 were \$59,000,000 ahead of 1902, against a British excess, under like circumstances, of only \$22,000,000, and of only \$12,000,000 for France. Also, for the same two months we note the apports, as follows:

1902. 1903. 1904. \$392,000.000 \$363,000.000 \$375,000,000 147,000,000 167,000,000 171,000,000 137,000,000 150,000,000 151,000,000 Balances of trade on these figures compare thus: . \$79,000,000 \$87,000,000 \$86,000,000 Fasorable. \$171,000,000 \$130,000,000 \$143,000,000 11,000,000 18,000,000 19,000,000 The summary of balances of trade for the two months of each year aggregated:

Total American advantage.... Compare as we may the figures tell the story
American commercial supremacy every
me. WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, July 3.

Broad Headed Horses Most Easily Taught. From the London World. Broad headed horses are the cleverest. In cavalry regiments it has been noticed that horses with broad foreheads learn their drill more rapidly han do others.

> Dame Democracy's Suspense. I am waiting, children, waiting; Waiting anxiously to see What it is, your judgment rendered. I am destined soon to be.
> The suspense is something awful. Though I strive to calm my fears And to rein my wild emotions As they rush from joy to tears. Still I cannot quell the que That go throbbing through my brain

Am I dangerous and cra-y?
Or supremely safe and sane? I awake at night and tremble At the dreams that seem so real, While a nameless terror grips me And a nameless dread I feel. And I wonder as I lie there,

In the night-lamp's feeble glow What it is that haunts me so. All at once it flashes o'er me-And I ask myself again: Am I dangerous and crazy? Or supremely safe and sane?

Don't be long, my boys, deciding.

For my nerves are all unstrung

That I had when I was young; am not the buoyant dan That I used to be of old; For the past eight years I've suffered. Suffered miseries untold. Suffered miseries untold.
So I beg you, boys, don't dally.
But relieve this & ghtful strain.
Am I dangerous and crazy!

A SOUTHERN CALL FOR GROVER CLEVELAND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: In his tinues to prate on the only fact that is apparently left that affords him any satisfaction and that is, that in both of his races for the Presidency he received more votes than had been cast for Mr. Cleveland when he was candidate for President.

This seems to be about all that there is left for the man from Nebraska to say. But what does it prove? Horace tireeley received more votes than did Horatio Seymour. cock received many more votes than did Samuel J. Tilden, yet none of them became

In Mr. Cleveland's first race he received not only more electoral votes, but more popular votes than James G. Blaine and was elected. In his second race, against Harrison, he re-ceived a much larger popular vote than he had over Blaine, but fell short of the election by the loss of New York State by a scratch.
In his third race, first he had the enmit

of nearly all the Democratic politicians to start on for the nomination, especially those in Congress. Of all the Demograts in the Vilas of Wisconsin, favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination. All of the Senators, with the exception of Mr. Hill, who favored himself, were either outspoken or secretly for Sewato

iorman. In the House it was nearly as bad. Th Democrats in Congress were then as much opposed to Mr. Cleveland, and as certain that he could not be nominated or elected if nomi nated, as are now the most ultra of the old timers who are still at the Capitol. The people were for Mr. Cleveland, and when the nominating convention came, the Congress junta was crushed like an eggshell in a threshing machine. With his nomination the Populistic element in the party in the West revolted outright, and Weaver received ove a million votes. In five of the Populistic States there was no Cleveland electoral ticket and in other States, for instance Nebraska, where there was a regular Democratic Cleve-land electoral ticket, leaders like Mr. Bryan deserted it and supported Weaver. Under the leadership of Mr. Bryan the Democratic vote in Nebraska of over 80,000 in 1888 for Cleveland fell in 1892 to less than 25,000.

Yet in this election Mr. Cleveland received nearly 400,000 more popular votes and 132 electoral votes over Harrison, and 110 electoral votes over both Harrison and Weaver. He swept not only the solid South, but be sides, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, States that it was necessary to carry, and that no Democrat save Tilden ha been able to carry since the war; he brought in States like Illinois, Wisconsin, California theretofore Republican, and came within 1,000 votes of carrying the State of Obio really getting one elector there and five elec tors in Michigan.

So Mr. Cleveland's record stands as having been twice elected. How with Mr Bryan Twice nominated, twice defeated. He was the nomineee in 1896 of both the Democratic and Populistic conventions. The Populiste were grateful to him for his support of Weaver in 1892, and he agreed with them i politics. There were nearly 2,000,000 more votes cast in 1896 than were cast in 1892. country had grown apace. Mr. Bryan's combined Democratic and Populistic votes were greater than had been cast for the Democratic candidate four years before, just as Hancock's vote in 1880 was greater than had been Tilden's in 1876; yet Bryan, like Hancock was crushingly defeated. The popular majority against him, notwithstanding he was the fusion candidate, was over 600,000. Democratic party in accepting him as their had simply swapped 2,000,000 Demogratic votes for 1,000,000 Populist votes. He only lost the electoral vote in every Demo cratic Northern State, but part of the South was swept from under him.

During the ensuing four years Mr. Bryan kept in sight. He went "barnstorming" throughout the country, "lecturing" and speaking under circus tents at 50 cents admission when he could get it, but free rathe 1900 and again the Populists supported him but he bettered his record as a loser and was defeated this time by over 800,000, losing not only all the Democratic States in the North again, but this time also losing the Populist States and carrying in the far West only four silver mining and sagebrush States, not having in all more than a baker's dozen electoral votes. This again left the South standing on three legs.

The American people have measured Mr

Cleveland as well as Mr. Bryan. Mr. Cleveland stands to-day the most eminent and highly respected citizen of his country. He occupies this position not only in the of his own countrymen, but also in the estimation of the civilized world. When the storm which threatened to destroy the financial integrity of this nation was rolling high and carrying his party headlong with this Populistic and terrible flood, Mr. Cleveland stood, as it were, foursquare against every wind that blew to harm his country's honor, and it mattered not at what cost to himself, he

saved it from financial debasement. "It is not from the heights and billows of the ocean that depths are measured, but from the calm level of the sea." The wisdom and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland's course are now admitted generally, even by many cursed him then. He is no candidate for the Presidency; he has said so and his friends accept it; yet if the coming Democratic convention were to show wisdom and patriotism enough to nominate him, there are thousands of the leading men of the country, as well as ores of the leading journals who believe and have said that he would be elected. He might again prove to be more of a people's candidate and a people's President than a party candidate or a party President. "Poli-

tics with him was never a game of power, but a career of duty. The candidate of the Democratic party at the coming election, to stand a chance, must be no untried tyro who must tarry at Jericho until his beard grows. the strenuous candidate of the oposition, who is mounted, booted and spurred, "with lance at rest," to ride as he thinks to win, is to be easily defeated is a delusion which those who easily defeated is a delusion which those who are entrusted with the selection of the Democratic standard bearer should put at rest. The candidate who is to be mounted to ride against this man "who does things" not to please his enemies, must be a man known throughout the country, a man who stands for something, and a man whom the people know and respect; a man in whose judgment, in whose integrity and in whose courage they have confidence and believe.

It is not the platform builders and platform tinkers who can bring the party success; the candidate must in himself be a platform to whom the people look. He must stand a giant among his fellows.

MISSISSIPJIAN.

JACKSON, Miss., July 2.

Steep Tales of the Deep. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sindbad the Sallor had just finished the narrative of his voyages

before the grandees of the empire in Bagdad, the abode of peace.
"Your adventures are marvellous," said Giafar the Barmecide; "but, by the temb of the Prophet,

the Barmeelde; "but, by the tomo of the Prophet,"
I read in Saturday's Sun a more wonderful story
about the sea sepent."
Envying the good luck of the passengers of La
Lorraine, Sindbad began active preparations for
an eighth voyage across the Atlantic.
With apologies to the writer of history revised,
BROOKLIM, July 4.

J. N. Leigh Hunt on the "American" Government

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding the use of the word "American" in place of United states, it may be of interest to quote as follows from "Reading for Railways," by Leigh Hunt, written "The official survey of the district has been made

by Col. Mason, the officer commanding at Monterey, and despatched to the American Government, as the country belongs to the United States." Leigh Hunt was describing the discovery of gold CONCORD, N. H., July 1.

Longfellow: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What in the world did you mean by saying, in the course of your otherwise intelligent and intelligible remarks on the Hawthorne centennial, that Longfellow is "the best love poet America has produced"?
NEW YORK, July 4. H.

What we wrote was: "Longfellow is our best loved poet"; the divvie of lead and antimony decided otherwise.

WOMAN SWAYS SOCIALISTS. Through Her Efforts the Internations

Mrs. Olive M. Johnson of Illinois, the only woman delegate at the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, now being held in the Grand Central Palace, gained what she and her friends consider a "moral victory yesterday. After two hours of debate i was decided that the delegates to the International congress of Socialists at Amsterdam in August shall go practically uninstructed Daniel De Leon is one of the delegates.

A certain section of Continental Socialists which will be represented at the convention has passed a resolution, it appears, which conveys the idea that capital may in some instances be impartial. This is rank heresy to the Socialists. Some of the delegates argued yesterday in favor of instructing the delegates to pull out of the convention if this heretical doctrine was likely to prevail

Then Mrs. Johnson took the floor. She said that if the delegates were instructed now conditions might have so changed before the international congress that the instructions might be worthless. She argued that if the delegates proved at the convention that they had not backbone enough to deny capital any rights it might have they would be held responsible afterward. There was a furious discussion, but the woman delegate carried the day, and the delegates will go with only general instructions to use their

best judgment. The morning session was taken up by the adoption of the platform. It is practically the old platform rewritten. It holds that man has an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but that "the present system of economic inequality" is destructive of all three, and they cannot be destructive of all three, and they cannot be brought about without the ownership by the people of the land and the tools with which they work, "unconditional surrender of the capitalistic class", is demanded, after which the cooperative commonafter which the cooperative common wealth will be substituted for the present

In the afternoon the delegates went on an excursion to Schuetzen Park, Glendale L. I. Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States are to be nominated to-day. There are over a dozen eligibles. A prerequisite is that a nomine must be able to make speeches.

#### CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL OPEN Only Incipient Cases Taken in the State Institution at Bay Brook

The New York State Hospital for In cipient Tuberculosis at Bay Brook, N. Y. opened on July 1, with accommodations for about fifty patients: A camp of tents has accommodations for forty-four.

To patients who can afford to pay for treatment, a charge is made of the actual cost of maintenance. Only patients with incipient tuberculosis are admitted. The examiners in this city are: Dr. Herman M. Biggs, 5 West Fifty-eighth street; Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, 52 West Fifty-sixth street; Dr. George F. Laidlaw, 58 West Fifty-third street, and Dr. W. H. Vandenburg, 32 West Forty-ninth street.

The institution may be reached by the New York Central or the Delaware & Hudson railroads. Dr. John H. Pryor is superintendent of the hospital.

### CHOATE AND LORD ROBERTS. A British Eccentric Pours Out His Wrath in an Open Letter.

From Reynolds's Newspaper. Sir: The rules of good sense, good manners and good taste alike prescribe that a foreign resident in a country shall refrain from public expressions of his personal views on the domestic affairs of that country. The obligation incumbent on those who have no representative character is of immeasu rably wreater force in the case of one intrusted by senting them in a foreign country.

You have trampled under foot the rules of good sense, good manners and good taste, and, still worse, you have allowed yourself to throw to the winds all the restraints imposed upon you by the high office you hold On a recent occasion you prostrated yourself before Lord Roberts. You told your hearers that his fame had filled three continents "Let us," you said, speaking in the name of the United States, "let us have a little share of the glory. I do most cordially invite him both in my official and in my personal capacity, to cross the ocean. I can assure him Englishman has had in the United States of in any other country."
Sir. I will not stay to ask whether you were

authorized thus to speak in the nam country of which you are the accredited representative. That is a matter which rests be tween you and those whom you represent. am concerned only with the fact that these words were spoken in England by a foreign

Ambassador.
You cannot but be aware that the mere mention of Lord Roberts's name brings a blush to the cheek of thousands of the best men and the best women of this country. What is this fame which has filled three constitutions of which you desire a mention of Lord Roberts's name brings a blush to the cheek of thousands: of the best men and the best women of this country. What is this fame which has filled three continents—this glory, of which you desire a share? It is the fame of the devastator, the glory of the man who deliberately set himself to destroy all the works of peace in a vast territory. Not as a painful necessity of warfare, but of fixed purpose, Lord Roberts destroyed thousands of farmsteads, burnt schoolhouses, cut down fruit trees, trampled crops into the earth, broke down irrigation dams, destroyed sheep, cattle, the very implements of husbandry. Two of your fellow countrynen, Messrs. Putnam and Van Der Weyde, have cheractically protested against the imputation that a precedent for this destruction could be found in the deeds wrought in your civil war.

But this is not all. Unable to conquer the men who, like your brave forefathers in the War of Independence, were fighting for their freedom, Lord Roberts made war on their women and children. Six years ago—only six years from now—President McKinley addressed to Congress a celebrated message. Weyler in his war on the Cubans. "Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave." With what sincerity, or want of sincerity you can judge better than I, he declared in the sacred names of humanity and civilization. "The war in Cuba," he declared, "must stop." Lord Roberts bettered the insurgents for the United States no choice but to intervene in the sacred names of humanity and civilization. "The war in Cuba," he declared, "must stop." Lord Roberts bettered the instruction of Gen. Weyler: the graves of more than 15,000 children testify to his success.

I will not dwell on Lord Roberts's earlier career. I have not to toll here of his deed in Afghanistan, where he carried fire and slaughter into unresisting villages. It is not those d

# A "Prophet's" Claim to a Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There appeared in TRE SUN of June 24 a letter headed "Political Note from Mr. Azrael" and signed "Azrael, Prophet and Seer." As I have been for a number of years the only one writing over this name. I am justified in supposing that I am the person referred o in that letter. I did not write the letter, and, moreover, have

I did not write the teter, and hard news-paper on the subject involved.

In that letter I am made to predict that Mayor McClellan will be the nominee of the Democratic convention at St. Louis. This I have never stated as my opinion to any one, nor is it my opinion. as my opinion to any one; nor is it my opinion. I were much wish I could believe that such would be the content of the convention; as I am quite sure that, if it were, Mr. McClellan would be elected.

NEW YORK, June 27.

AZHARL.

THOUSANDS SEEK HOMESTEADS New Yorker First to Like to Register for Reservation Land.

BONESTEEL, S. D., July 4.-On the edge of the famous Rosebud Indian Reserva-tion, Joseph S. Barnes of 68 West Sixtyeighth street, New York, will be the first applicant to file papers for a homestead in the Rosebud Reservation, which will be opened to-morrow morning. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Barnes walked to the door of the registration office, planted a chair there and sat in it. He has arranged for a notary to assist him at midnight in making out his registration papers and unless he is deposed he will be the first

to register.

This afternoon Inspector McPhaul of Washington, in charge of the registration here, began issuing applications to the numerous notafies who were awaiting the distribution. Within a quarter of an hour 500 applications had been issued to forty different notaries, and land seekers began to have their papers made out, although they cannot be presented until Tuesday morning.

though they cannot be presented until Tuesday morning.

During the night all the Indians who were yesterday camped on the outskirts of the town silently stole away. The chief, Old Swift Bear, came among them last night and insisted on the band leaving Bonesteel and going to a distant part of the reservation. Old Swift Bear did this in protest of the actions of the Government in opening the Indian country to the whites.

James S. Strang bucked the tiger in the Gold West saloon to-day and won \$550. While counting his winnings near a window the glass was suddenly smashed. A hand came through the broken pane and Strang's money disappeared. Strang: rushed to the door, but the thief had disappeared.

The line up before the registration offices will not begin in earnest until midnight, as papers cannot be entirely finished until after that hour, this being a legal holiday. Notaries will work all night; preparing

Notaries will work all night preparing papers and by morning there will be a long line awaiting the opening of the registration office. Thousands of homestead seekers

FROM AN EXILED POLICEMAN Letter to the East Side Describing th

Sights of Highbridge. A policeman who spent most of his days with the force in the downtown section. where he was born, and who was recently transferred to the Kingsbridge station. sent to a friend this letter, which was reeived yesterday:

ceived yesterday:

DEAR MIRE: This place up here is fine. The nearest saloon is in Jersey and the nearest restaurant is in Harlem. Every one up here carries a dinner pail. Twenty real estate men have been here to sell me a house. I have a horse to ride. (My father rode an ass in Ireland.) You can grow anything here but money. Our specialty here is bears and hoboes. The station is near the new reservoir, and when they fill it I will move.

The natives look at me like a turkey. They all have humps on their backs from olimbing the hills. Trading stamps is the currency of this country. I bought a paper of tobacco here the other day and offered the merchant 10 cents. He had no change, so he cut the dime in halves and handed me one of the parts. He said he wanted to keep the money in the country. Egg and cheese sandwiches washed down by the reservoir water is the bill of fare. Every cop owns his own house—that is, the roof; building loans and the city have the rest.

roof; building loans and the city have the rest.

Assessments come here as regularly as the tide. You can know a cop who owns a house of the building loan type. His oldest son's pants are made out of papa's last winter's uniform overcoat.

Every one is scientific up here. I asked a native how deep was the reservoir going to be. He told me to jump off the wall and time myself as I went down.

This is a good place to study the Bible. Every house has an organ, and in the evening the Psalms of David float on the air, and the mosquitoes carry dentists' outfits.

Every native will tell you that George Washington slept in his house. George must have never paid any rent.

A Yiddisher with a pack passed the door yesterday. I brought him in and gave him a drink of ice water, all I had. It was like musle, and reminded me of old times to hear him talk. As soon as I get my weation I will try and make a trip to New York.

# ONE PEST TO KILL ANOTHER.

Texas Planters Object to the Importation of Ants to Destroy the Weevil.

NEW OBLEANS, July 4 .- A vigorous pro test has been made by Texas cotton planters against the employment by the entomological bureau of the Department of Agriculture of the Guatemalan red ant for the purpose of killing off the Mexican boll The ant is said to be the natural enemy of the weevil, and a large number have been imported from Guatemala to be turned loose at Velona, in the weevil infected districts of Texas.

The protestants express the opinion that it is a dangerous experiment to import it is a dangerous experiment to import one pest to get rid of another, and that the Central American red ant, judging by experience, is likely to increase in great numbers in the country until it becomes more troublesome than the weevil itself.

Even if the Guatemalan ant achieves the purpose of killing off the weevil, it will seriously interfere with the work of pfoking the cotton as now done. A prominent planter thus expressed his obejetions:

"One-half the cotton is picked by negroes who do not wear enough clothes to make a whole shirt, and the other half by barewho do not wear enough clothes of mass a whole shirt, and the other half by barefooted children. This ant to be of avail
in destroying the weevil, must cover
the entire field, and any one who has had a
few of the native ants sting him will realize
that it will be impossible to get the cotten

# PARISH SCHOOL'S SOTH YEAR. Father Curry of St. James's Planning to

Celebrate the Semi-Centennial. Preparations are being made by the Rev. James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, in James, street to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the found-ing of the parochial school early in the fall. The school is one of the oldest of its kind The school is one of the oldest of its kind in this city. Among those who have been graduated from it during the last half century are Congressman Tim Sullivan, Senator Dan Riordan, Borough President Ahearn, Big Tom Foley and Senator Grady. An association of the school alumni has been formed in which several hundred graduates have enrolled. It is expected that more than 3,000 graduates will take part in the celebration, which will last one week. The women graduates are also making preparations to celebrate the event.

### A MASON MUST TELL. Court Orders Him to Tell What Happened in Lodge Room Trial.

MORILE, Ala., July 4 .- An order issued to-day by Judge W. Sanderson of the Circuit Court is liable to create consternation in the ranks of the Masons. Pending in court is the case of R. V. Stouts vs. Adam Glass, wherein the complainant claims \$50,000 dam; ges. The suit is the outcome of charges which Glass preferred against Stoutz in a Masonic lodge. The defendant was served with a number of interrogatories bearing upon the trial in the lodge, all of which he refused to answer. An appeal was made to the court, and an order that the defendant must answer the questions or be ant must answer the questions or be com mitted for contempt was issued

# Evans for Navigation Chief?

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is regarded as the probable successor of Rear Admiral Taylor as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, had a conference with Secretary Moody this morning. If Ad-mical Evans is appointed to this place it will not be for some time, as Admiral Tay-lor's term of service will probably not ex-

#### Secretary Hay Leaves Washington. WASHINGTON, July 4. Secretary Hay

left Washington to-night for Jackson Mich., where he is to deliver an address on Wednesday at the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party. He will go from Jackson to his summer home at Lake Sunapse, N. H.